

Understanding DNSCurve

D. J. Bernstein

University of Illinois at Chicago &
Technische Universiteit Eindhoven

Disclaimer: I haven't
released DNSCurve software yet.

But you can try prototypes:

@mdempsy's DNSCurve cache,
@hhavt's CurveDNS server.

See also related projects: NaCl,
DNSCrypt, CurveCP, MinimaLT.

Varying release levels.

DNS in a nutshell

1 Browser → DNS:
[twitter.com?](https://twitter.com/)

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The big picture:

DNS is just one small part of any real Internet protocol.

Typical examples:

HTTP starts with DNS.

SMTP starts with DNS.

SSH starts with DNS.

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Many levels of redirection:

root DNS \mapsto

.com DNS \mapsto

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"You can't trust online servers"
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by a Hardware Security Module
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`isc.org` A `149.20.64.69`.

This is meaningless for users.

Example of bogus “security”:

“You can't trust online servers. Our DNS data is signed offline by a Hardware Security Module in a fortress in Maryland protected by machine guns. Signing procedure requires 3 out of 16 smart cards held by VeriSign Trust Managers.”

What does DNS security mean?

Crypto goals: confidentiality, integrity, and availability for **the user's communication**.

Security for *IP addresses* is irrelevant unless it helps protect user communication.

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Server sneaks public key into that mechanism.

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Serious crypto for each packet, but state-of-the-art crypto (Curve25519, Salsa20, Poly1305) easily keeps up with the network.